

by the revelations which they
rottenness of the system, even if
one time reveal the rottenness of
rts.

EDIT OF THE BIBLE.
 ously Extracts of the British and For-
 of June 30, 1840, we quote the
 of the advantages which result from
 of the Scriptures in the Isle of Man,
 by the Minister of one of the Parishes

Bible Association—says the Min-
 a my parish; and some time ago
 tioner so notorious for his drunk-
 er vices, that the Collector re-
 calling upon him to ask him to
 a Bible, as judging it altogether
 and a wife and children; but a
 husband and father never lived.
 mother of the Collector reminded
 that she ought to give every one
 the opportunity at least of ob-
 rinations. She called according-

He was surprised to find that the man subscribed for the Scriptures in the language. When he had obtained the money very desirous to have it read for this purpose he came home as his family work was done, which was not to what had been his custom. He went before the world of God began to appear upon him. He left off his drink, was diligent in business—and I had the pleasure of seeing him, where he never before, attending with the greatest interest to the Services of the Church. I visited his own dwelling; and there he was, which the grace of God had made more most delightfully manifested. He was changed; he was become another man; as husband and parent; and happily

in his cottage, in the place of
retchedness and misery. This
continued for some time, so that
in his character appeared to all
though he was seized by a malignancy
settled him in the early stages of it;
I forget the scene I then witnessed
is indeed filled with all joy and
singing. He saw what he once had
that God, by His word, had done
he rejoiced in hope of the glory
him. In a very few days, he be-
came; but even in his delirium, he
repeatedly repeating the name of his Saviour,
in this state he shortly afterwards

BIBLE IN JAMAICA.
The Minister at Brown's town, Jamaica
left February, 1840.
of the world is under greater obligation
the Bible Society than this Island
have its operations been attended
delightful results. The effect of
on of the word of life amongst the
sons and daughters of Africa in
hood has been most cheering. In
lexion with the preaching of the
instruction in the Sabbath Schools
changed the moral character of the
though the district contains at least
es, nearly half of whom are at
ity congregation, crime is scarcely
a drunken Black Man seldom to
The people are as industrious

try in the world; and, in intelligence, equal, if not superior, to the peasant of the lowland. Their attendance on the Sabbath, and their liberality to the cause, are remarkable. A great proportion of the population are acquainted with the Scriptures. There are few who have not cleared the way of Salvation by Jesus Christ. Many are desirous to possess the whole of the Bible. I have sold about 400 copies of the Bible, and have orders for upwards of 500 more.

◆◆◆

BIBLE IN FINLAND.

I wrote to Mr. Brown, of Petersburg, 1841.

lose of the year 1839, the work of *twenty-five thousands* of the New Englanders (the printer,) was here last week. All the former ones are printed that it seems quite likely this great accomplishment, of which it is to calculate the benefit in such a country.

and Mrs. O., on their return from the village, passed a village nearly in their way, where they were told that a man from Russia, (the father of the man,) about two years before, had brought a Finnish New Testament to the village, which is the only one that was in all that neighborhood; and that it had come from more than 20 miles.

man, to read in the New Testament the case in the more inhabited parts, not far from the capital, (Helsing) other towns, what may we expect in remote parts, where the population is only spread? The distribution of copies will therefore stand as a proof of the generosity of the English, heard, or spoken of; now, people may be made to believe it; for such

From the New York Observer

PRAY FOR ME.

ately related to me the following: "I have," said he "for the last twenty years been a member of the church of God. I lived in the daily exercise of the Christian duties. At the close

Christian duties. At the close left the village and the community, and took up my residence in the cities. I took with me the commendation, but, for some reason made no use of it. At the same time, the tumult and confusion attendant on the journey to the city, I neglected by degrees, and finally ceased them. Gradually, and yet rapidly I became so much engrossed in the world, before long I could sin with near impunity.

s. After I had been six months married. My wife was young and I had an air about her that prevented her from being so boldly wicked in her presence. I continued my former practices when I was married, and was rapidly growing worse. She knew that I was a church member, and supposed that my conduct was in accordance with my profession. After I had been married

months, on my return home, I found her in tears. She had evidently been crying and bitterly, and there was something preying upon her heart. I endeavored to comfort her, but she begged me not to. We retired to rest, but she did not sleep. In the middle of the night she awoke, throwing her arms around my neck, and her tears fell upon my cheek, and she said, "Oh, my most earnest entreaty, and I

the lightning struck her dead, I have been more shocked than at

fill us with that holy courage
and violence and haughty
pride. It will keep us above
the upper air of principle. It
will give us wisdom from above,
and the energy of faith,
and a substitute for other in-
fluences, as God is above man,
and through all. Therefore, let
us co-operate with us in the deliv-
erance of our souls.
let us EXALT PRAYER.

TRAVELLER.—NO. II.
of the Northernmost graveyard,
more than one respect. It is well
in this busy and forgetful land,
a future forest; and the gray
tombstones are either venerable
and the graves—their names—
and the graves—their names—
under these elms which
Edwardes and Lyman and
Tappan, and in one sense
and—Why is the marble slab
another by the hands which
corners broken and rounded
carried fragments of it away?
The pious man of modern times
was the fact. God, and not
the hearts of His people. He
the alchemy of His spiritual
hearts whose pulsations of
like Brainerd's, and Martyn's,
across the globe in their
strength are as thoroughly
as were theirs. And here we
Brainerd's almost canonization.
These fruits were known, for
which. It is having other fruits,
forget the instrument of their
under God, has Brainerd been
to hundreds and thousands
Christians. Is it strange they
sometimes deprecate his grave
covering? Though an error,
it is.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
have not long thought so—
it is a sort of New England
building, and unattractive
avoidance of all that
far as they can be separated
respectable, and in some re-
spectable to say this, for he
do still; and besides, I
ally, with one slight excep-
tion in derogation of the
school.—Yesterday was
very. And I am sure that
filled the beautiful scene,
the performances, has any re-
of the finest schools in
is charming. The scenery
is good; well finished;
surrounded by neat foun-
tains. The message is excel-
lent, so well served I have
never seen table, or on any
school room was decorated
and though some of the light-
ing, music and embroidery
of instruction, yet there was
no awkwardness and care-
less, and domestic as they are.
Address and Mr. Condit's
they were worthy of the
evidently yielded some in-
formation of the scene, in-
with the sterner word of phi-
losophy threats to his discus-
sion to the hours, but more
pictorial had but one thing
things—and many words
forth these beloved objects
and supervision and anxiety
May the prayer be heard
I mentioned an exception to
know whether to erase that
by objecting to the public
think, however, it is an evil,
and to others, and endang-
ing in which female loveless
and have both its being and
in ladies, without parents,
to receive a broad phan-
tasy presented to my view
of a most interesting day
upon the sun? Perhaps
of removing it. But it is
a certainly flourish. So much
of it. I have not had
advised any young lady to
well attend a different school,
which I would sooner recom-
mend than that she should
be educated, without show
and awkwardness on the
part of the student.

THE LITERALIST.
Under this title, the republication has commenced,
of a series of Treatises and Essays, which have ap-
peared in England within a few years, on the Scrip-
ture prophecies—especially those relating to the res-
toration of the Jews to their own land—the premil-
lennial advent of our Lord Jesus Christ, and his mil-
lennial kingdom. Mr. O. Rogers, of Philadelphia, is
the publisher; and it is issued semi-monthly, in No.
of 48 or 48 pages each, at the rate of \$2.50 for 864
pages, in advance. Three Nos. have come to hand,
embracing "Essays on the Advent and Kingdom of
Christ, and the events connected therewith;" by Rev.
J. W. Brooks, Chesham, Bedford; and the commence-
ment of "Essays on the Millennium," by Rev.
Henry Woodward, A. M., Rector of Fethard in the
diocese of Cologny.

It is the curious perusal of these numbers, written
with such candor, earnestness, and evident piety as
well as ability, one inspired thought more than all
others has passed over my mind—"This is not your
God." One vain speculation has no sooner given
place to the light and power of truth than another
comes to take its place. And the latter is classed into
three by a third, which in its turn is supplanted
by a fourth, and so on. And yet, there is nothing
new under the sun. The same vain speculations, af-
ter sleeping awhile in the common apoplexy of hu-
man vanities and vexations, rise again to agitate the
poor mind for their hour, and then retire to make
way for their successors. Of these speculations, some
are comparatively innocent, and others are noxious as
the exhalations of the Arabian Lake. To the first
class, the "Essays" of the Literalist belong! The
chief mischief they are likely to do, if we judge cor-
rectly, lies in their strong tendency to divert the mind
from the great principles of evangelical truth and god-
liness, and direct its powers to matters of compar-
atively little moment. We cannot yet entertain the
opinion, that the literal or spiritual reign of Christ
is a question deserving of the labor of such
books as Mr. Brooks and Mr. Woodward possess,
when so many millions are perishing, through ig-
norance of "repentance toward God, and faith in the
Lord Jesus Christ." Yet, the design of Providence
is obvious. The Christian world must be awakened,
and kept awake. The Bible must be more studied

and better loved. The spirit of God must be driven
to prayer, and hallowed effort. To accomplish all
this, there must be added to theory, speculation must
be piled on speculation, like Ossa upon Ossa, and af-
terwards thrown into the Dead Sea of lake-warmness
and worldliness, where the church loves so well to
swim.

THE FIRST NO. OF THIS WORK, from the pen of Rev.
Leonard Bacon of New Haven, bears date January
1840, and No. II. the May following. The first con-
tains seven letters to Rev. G. A. Calhoun; and the
second, an appeal against division, with an Appendix
of Notes on Mr. Calhoun's letters.

Probably this work will excite but little interest,
except in individual minds, beyond the limits of Con-
necticut. How far, even there, it may arrest atten-
tion and serve to augment or diminish the flame of
"brotherly love," we cannot at this distance deter-
mine. It is a sad controversy into which the brethren
have fallen—and more or less of false heat has
been excited on both sides. Our own sympathies
are with those who "ask for the old way," and stand
"bolt upright" for the "law and the testimony" as
our fathers preached them; but yet we are slow to
believe that Mr. Bacon and many others like him are
aiming at the subversion of the faith of our Fathers.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.
A pamphlet of twenty-four octavo pages is before
us, containing the Constitution and by-laws of the
"American Statistical Association;" with a list of
Officers, Fellows and members, and an address.

The object of the Association is, to collect, pro-
cess and diffuse statistical information in the differ-
ent departments of human knowledge.

Its officers are, a President, Vice Presidents, a
Recording Secretary, a House Secretary, a Foreign
Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and nine Counsellors,
who, together with the President and Secretaries
form a Board of Directors for the government of the
Institution.

The attention of the Association will be principally
directed to the statistics of the United States. In-
formation will be sought, by procuring books, pam-
phlets and periodical works; by original written com-
munications; and by correspondence, and personal
application. Information will be diffused by printing
and publishing circulars, reports, a periodical work,
or occasional volumes. Every Fellow is expected at
least to prepare one article a year, on some statistical
subject, which will be at the disposal of the Publish-
ing Committee. A Diploma, signed by the President
and Recording Secretary, accompanied with the seal
of the Association is to be given to every Fellow and
member. The Directors will meet regularly on the
last Wednesday of every month; the Association will
hold quarterly meetings, on the second Wednesdays
of January, April, July and October, and an annual
meeting, on the first Wednesday in February.

The principal officers of the Association are, Hon.
Richard Fletcher, President; Bradford Sumner and
Geo. C. Shattuck, Vice Presidents; J. B. Felt, L.
Shattuck, and J. E. Worcester Secretaries; Rev. Dr.
Cogswell, O. W. B. Peabody, J. P. Brigham, H.
Mann, J. D. Fisher, B. B. Edwards, J. Chickering,
S. Dorris and D. Treadwell, Counsellors. Rev. Cog-
swell is Chairman also of the Publishing Committee.

LOWELL SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.
From the fourth annual Report of this Union, it
appears that connected with it, are 5,505 scholars,
164 teachers, being an increase of 600 scholars and
31 teachers over the last year. 907 hopeful conversions
are reported. There are ten schools, each having
a Superintendent, and a sufficient number of teachers,
all of whom constitute the "Union." "All that has
been said in favor of Sabbath schools has been abundantly
verified in this city during the past year."

INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.—By an Adver-
tisement in another column it will be seen that the
Institute hold their annual session at Providence,
commencing on the 18th inst. It will be perceived
that a rich intellectual feast is prepared for those who
attend.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—
The Commencement at Williams College takes place
on Wednesday the 19th inst. On Tuesday evening
an address will be delivered before the Adelphi
Union Society, by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett.
The orator of the Alumni, is Erasmus C. Benedict,
Esq. of New York.

Mr. SMITH, the Universalist preacher who re-
nounced Universalism, has receded, and is what he
was. His renunciation was probably caused by his
unpleasant and dissatisfied with his sentiments;
but he has still his feelings. We understand he is a
son of the celebrated Elias Smith, who boasted that
he had "loved the Theological compass;" or gone
entirely round in his changes. Perhaps this is a son
"in his own likeness." Renunciation or recantation,
neither party disapproves an thing. Truth is
truth, let who will affirm or deny it.—Paraph.

Mr. Smith's license, though granted, had not yet
taken effect, as it was not to be given to him until he
had become a member of the church.

Two of the Presidents of the United States have
been members of the Episcopal church; Washington
and Monroe. Harrison is also a worthy member of
the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting
the Presbyterian. Dr. Beecher speaks highly of his
character. Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian
church. Jefferson, Madison, and Van Buren, we be-
lieve have neither been members of any sect, nor
embracing "Essays on the Advent and Kingdom of
Christ, and the events connected therewith;" by Rev.
J. W. Brooks, Chesham, Bedford; and the commence-
ment of "Essays on the Millennium," by Rev.
Henry Woodward, A. M., Rector of Fethard in the
diocese of Cologny.

It is the curious perusal of these numbers, written
with such candor, earnestness, and evident piety as
well as ability, one inspired thought more than all
others has passed over my mind—"This is not your
God." One vain speculation has no sooner given
place to the light and power of truth than another
comes to take its place. And the latter is classed into
three by a third, which in its turn is supplanted
by a fourth, and so on. And yet, there is nothing
new under the sun. The same vain speculations, af-
ter sleeping awhile in the common apoplexy of hu-
man vanities and vexations, rise again to agitate the
poor mind for their hour, and then retire to make
way for their successors. Of these speculations, some
are comparatively innocent, and others are noxious as
the exhalations of the Arabian Lake. To the first
class, the "Essays" of the Literalist belong! The
chief mischief they are likely to do, if we judge cor-
rectly, lies in their strong tendency to divert the mind
from the great principles of evangelical truth and god-
liness, and direct its powers to matters of compar-
atively little moment. We cannot yet entertain the
opinion, that the literal or spiritual reign of Christ
is a question deserving of the labor of such
books as Mr. Brooks and Mr. Woodward possess,
when so many millions are perishing, through ig-
norance of "repentance toward God, and faith in the
Lord Jesus Christ." Yet, the design of Providence
is obvious. The Christian world must be awakened,
and kept awake. The Bible must be more studied

and better loved. The spirit of God must be driven
to prayer, and hallowed effort. To accomplish all
this, there must be added to theory, speculation must
be piled on speculation, like Ossa upon Ossa, and af-
terwards thrown into the Dead Sea of lake-warmness
and worldliness, where the church loves so well to
swim.

THE FIRST NO. OF THIS WORK, from the pen of Rev.
Leonard Bacon of New Haven, bears date January
1840, and No. II. the May following. The first con-
tains seven letters to Rev. G. A. Calhoun; and the
second, an appeal against division, with an Appendix
of Notes on Mr. Calhoun's letters.

Probably this work will excite but little interest,
except in individual minds, beyond the limits of Con-
necticut. How far, even there, it may arrest atten-
tion and serve to augment or diminish the flame of
"brotherly love," we cannot at this distance deter-
mine. It is a sad controversy into which the brethren
have fallen—and more or less of false heat has
been excited on both sides. Our own sympathies
are with those who "ask for the old way," and stand
"bolt upright" for the "law and the testimony" as
our fathers preached them; but yet we are slow to
believe that Mr. Bacon and many others like him are
aiming at the subversion of the faith of our Fathers.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.
A pamphlet of twenty-four octavo pages is before
us, containing the Constitution and by-laws of the
"American Statistical Association;" with a list of
Officers, Fellows and members, and an address.

The object of the Association is, to collect, pro-
cess and diffuse statistical information in the differ-
ent departments of human knowledge.

Its officers are, a President, Vice Presidents, a
Recording Secretary, a House Secretary, a Foreign
Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and nine Counsellors,
who, together with the President and Secretaries
form a Board of Directors for the government of the
Institution.

The attention of the Association will be principally
directed to the statistics of the United States. In-
formation will be sought, by procuring books, pam-
phlets and periodical works; by original written com-
munications; and by correspondence, and personal
application. Information will be diffused by printing
and publishing circulars, reports, a periodical work,
or occasional volumes. Every Fellow is expected at
least to prepare one article a year, on some statistical
subject, which will be at the disposal of the Publish-
ing Committee. A Diploma, signed by the President
and Recording Secretary, accompanied with the seal
of the Association is to be given to every Fellow and
member. The Directors will meet regularly on the
last Wednesday of every month; the Association will
hold quarterly meetings, on the second Wednesdays
of January, April, July and October, and an annual
meeting, on the first Wednesday in February.

The principal officers of the Association are, Hon.
Richard Fletcher, President; Bradford Sumner and
Geo. C. Shattuck, Vice Presidents; J. B. Felt, L.
Shattuck, and J. E. Worcester Secretaries; Rev. Dr.
Cogswell, O. W. B. Peabody, J. P. Brigham, H.
Mann, J. D. Fisher, B. B. Edwards, J. Chickering,
S. Dorris and D. Treadwell, Counsellors. Rev. Cog-
swell is Chairman also of the Publishing Committee.

LOWELL SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.
From the fourth annual Report of this Union, it
appears that connected with it, are 5,505 scholars,
164 teachers, being an increase of 600 scholars and
31 teachers over the last year. 907 hopeful conversions
are reported. There are ten schools, each having
a Superintendent, and a sufficient number of teachers,
all of whom constitute the "Union." "All that has
been said in favor of Sabbath schools has been abundantly
verified in this city during the past year."

INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.—By an Adver-
tisement in another column it will be seen that the
Institute hold their annual session at Providence,
commencing on the 18th inst. It will be perceived
that a rich intellectual feast is prepared for those who
attend.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—
The Commencement at Williams College takes place
on Wednesday the 19th inst. On Tuesday evening
an address will be delivered before the Adelphi
Union Society, by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett.
The orator of the Alumni, is Erasmus C. Benedict,
Esq. of New York.

Mr. SMITH, the Universalist preacher who re-
nounced Universalism, has receded, and is what he
was. His renunciation was probably caused by his
unpleasant and dissatisfied with his sentiments;
but he has still his feelings. We understand he is a
son of the celebrated Elias Smith, who boasted that
he had "loved the Theological compass;" or gone
entirely round in his changes. Perhaps this is a son
"in his own likeness." Renunciation or recantation,
neither party disapproves an thing. Truth is
truth, let who will affirm or deny it.—Paraph.

Mr. Smith's license, though granted, had not yet
taken effect, as it was not to be given to him until he
had become a member of the church.

Two of the Presidents of the United States have
been members of the Episcopal church; Washington
and Monroe. Harrison is also a worthy member of
the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting
the Presbyterian. Dr. Beecher speaks highly of his
character. Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian
church. Jefferson, Madison, and Van Buren, we be-
lieve have neither been members of any sect, nor
embracing "Essays on the Advent and Kingdom of
Christ, and the events connected therewith;" by Rev.
J. W. Brooks, Chesham, Bedford; and the commence-
ment of "Essays on the Millennium," by Rev.
Henry Woodward, A. M., Rector of Fethard in the
diocese of Cologny.

It is the curious perusal of these numbers, written
with such candor, earnestness, and evident piety as
well as ability, one inspired thought more than all
others has passed over my mind—"This is not your
God." One vain speculation has no sooner given
place to the light and power of truth than another
comes to take its place. And the latter is classed into
three by a third, which in its turn is supplanted
by a fourth, and so on. And yet, there is nothing
new under the sun. The same vain speculations, af-
ter sleeping awhile in the common apoplexy of hu-
man vanities and vexations, rise again to agitate the
poor mind for their hour, and then retire to make
way for their successors. Of these speculations, some
are comparatively innocent, and others are noxious as
the exhalations of the Arabian Lake. To the first
class, the "Essays" of the Literalist belong! The
chief mischief they are likely to do, if we judge cor-
rectly, lies in their strong tendency to divert the mind
from the great principles of evangelical truth and god-
liness, and direct its powers to matters of compar-
atively little moment. We cannot yet entertain the
opinion, that the literal or spiritual reign of Christ
is a question deserving of the labor of such
books as Mr. Brooks and Mr. Woodward possess,
when so many millions are perishing, through ig-
norance of "repentance toward God, and faith in the
Lord Jesus Christ." Yet, the design of Providence
is obvious. The Christian world must be awakened,
and kept awake. The Bible must be more studied

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.
Twenty days later news from London.—The
steam ship Great Western, which left Bristol July 25,
arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at ten
o'clock, having made the passage in fourteen days
and twenty hours.

The state of trade was depressed, but there was
an abundance of money, and interest was low.

The cotton market was depressed, and there
was a general fall in prices. The demand for
the immense quantities received, and also the de-
pressed state of the market for manufactured goods.

The Canada government bill had passed both
Houses of Parliament, and received the royal assent
on the 23d.

On the 13th, Lord Melbourne announced a mes-
sage from the Queen, proposing a provision for the
exercise of the royal authority in consequence of the
contingency that of the death of the Queen, leaving a child in the minority. The message
was introduced and read by the Lord Chancellor,
as follows:

Victoria R.—The uncertainty of human life, and
a deep sense of duty to my proper ruler, have led me
to deem it necessary to your consideration a
contingency that may hereafter take place, and to
make such provision as may in any event secure the
exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared
to concur with you in such measures as may appear
best calculated to maintain, unimpeded, the power
and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen
those securities that protect the rights and liberties of
my people."

On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced
the Regency Bill into the House of Lords, and ex-
plained the object of it. It is proposed that in the
contingency of the death of the Queen, the Prince
of Wales, Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with
only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal
prerogatives. These are, that the royal assent shall
not be given to any Act for altering the succes-
sion to the throne, for interfering with the exist-
ing form of doctrine and discipline at present exist-
ing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the
legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

The bill had its second reading on the 20th and
would doubtless pass without opposition. It was
amended by the insertion of a clause, which in-
cluded in the regency, jointly with Prince Albert,
or at least to be included, as regent by survivorship,
in case of the death of Prince Albert. The bill
did not deem it necessary to provide for this
contingency.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th.
The number of Peers it was stated that the
mediation of England and Naples had
proved successful, and that on the previous day the
differences were finally concluded, and the arrange-
ment received the signatures of the British and Nea-
politan Ambassadors. By this arrangement, which
is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade
is declared free, but reasonable indemnity has been
granted to T. & Co., the Company previously in
the enjoyment of the monopoly. With this treaty
France is well satisfied, and she looked upon the
ready acceptance of her mediation by Great Britain
as a homage to French good faith and justice. It is
estimated that the value of the sulphur trade in
England is fixed at 800,000 francs, or about £136,-
000.

Accounts from the East represent that a serious in-
surrection against Mehemet Ali had broken out in
Syria, and that the insurgents, to the number of 6000,
had approached Sidon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—The Porte has de-
clared that it will not take any part in the measures
of coercion to be employed by the English against
Mehemet Ali.

The reports respecting Beyrout are very contra-
dictory. Some affirm that it is in the hands of the
insurgents, while others say that they had penetrated
into the city, and were joined by many of the Na-
tionalists, but had been driven out, after a most sangui-
nary conflict. At all events, the state of Syria seems
never to have been so unfavorable for Mehemet Ali
as at this moment.

Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Rus-
sell, was executed in pursuance of his sentence on
the 6th.

The trial of Edward Oxford for High Treason for
his assault on the Queen, took place before the Central
Criminal Court on the 9th and 10th. After a
patient trial, the jury gave a verdict of "Guilty," he
being at the time insane. The verdict was record-
ed, "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity." The
Court said the prisoner would be ordered to be
confined in strict custody, during her Majesty's
pleasure. The prisoner evinced little concern during
the trial.

The Prince de Joinville sailed from Toulon for St.
Helena, in the frigate Belle Poule, on the Napoleon
expedition, on the 7th. It seems to be settled that
Prince Augustus of Saxo Coburg was to marry the
third daughter of Louis Philippe.

The French troops in Africa had made various
movements, meeting with some success. Abdel-
Kader, who was inactive, was reported by
deserters that he had retired to march with him.

We do not find any news from China. The se-
cond division of the English squadron were to sail
from the Cape of Good Hope on the 13th of May.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, a younger
brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe near Rome on
the 27th inst. He died of the same disease which
carried off Napoleon.

It appears that the insurrection of the rebellious
Druses in Syria, proves to be a most disastrous matter
for Ibrahim Pasha, and that the country from Damas-
cus to Beyrout and onward, is completely subjugated
to their power. In consequence of which, the utmost
degree of consternation pervades Egypt. Abdel-
Kader, who was inactive, was reported by
deserters that he had retired to march with him.

Mr. Smith's license, though granted, had not yet
taken effect, as it was not to be given to him until he
had become a member of the church.

Two of the Presidents of the United States have
been members of the Episcopal church; Washington
and Monroe. Harrison is also a worthy member of
the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting
the Presbyterian. Dr. Beecher speaks highly of his
character. Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian
church. Jefferson, Madison, and Van Buren, we be-
lieve have neither been members of any sect, nor
embracing "Essays on the Advent and Kingdom of
Christ, and the events connected therewith;" by Rev.
J. W. Brooks, Chesham, Bedford; and the commence-
ment of "Essays on the Millennium," by Rev.
Henry Woodward, A. M., Rector of Fethard in the
diocese of Cologny.

It is the curious perusal of these numbers, written
with such candor, earnestness, and evident piety as
well as ability, one inspired thought more than all
others has passed over my mind—"This is not your
God." One vain speculation has no sooner given
place to the light and power of truth than another
comes to take its place. And the latter is classed into
three by a third, which in its turn is supplanted
by a fourth, and so on. And yet, there is nothing
new under the sun. The same vain speculations, af-
ter sleeping awhile in the common apoplexy of hu-
man vanities and vexations, rise again to agitate the
poor mind for their hour, and then retire to make
way for their successors. Of these speculations, some
are comparatively innocent, and others are noxious as
the exhalations of the Arabian Lake. To the first
class, the "Essays" of the Literalist belong! The
chief mischief they are likely to do, if we judge cor-
rectly, lies in their strong tendency to divert the mind
from the great principles of evangelical truth and god-
liness, and direct its powers to matters of compar-
atively little moment. We cannot yet entertain the
opinion, that the literal or spiritual reign of Christ
is a question deserving of the labor of such
books as Mr. Brooks and Mr. Woodward possess,
when so many millions are perishing, through ig-
norance of "repentance toward God, and faith in the
Lord Jesus Christ." Yet, the design of Providence
is obvious. The Christian world must be awakened,
and kept awake. The Bible must be more studied

and better loved. The spirit of God must be driven
to prayer, and hallowed effort. To accomplish all
this, there must be added to theory, speculation must
be piled on speculation, like Ossa upon Ossa, and af-
terwards thrown into the Dead Sea of lake-warmness
and worldliness, where the church loves so well to
swim.

THE FIRST NO. OF THIS WORK, from the pen of Rev.
Leonard Bacon of New Haven, bears date January
1840, and No. II. the May following. The first con-
tains seven letters to Rev. G. A. Calhoun; and the
second, an appeal against division, with an Appendix
of Notes on Mr. Calhoun's letters.

Probably this work will excite but little interest,
except in individual minds, beyond the limits of Con-
necticut. How far, even there, it may arrest atten-
tion and serve to augment or diminish the flame of
"brotherly love," we cannot at this distance deter-
mine. It is a sad controversy into which the brethren
have fallen—and more or less of false heat has
been excited on both sides. Our own sympathies
are with those who "ask for the old way," and stand
"bolt upright" for the "law and the testimony" as
our fathers preached them; but yet we are slow to
believe that Mr. Bacon and many others like him are
aiming at the subversion of the faith of our Fathers.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.
A pamphlet of twenty-four octavo pages is before
us, containing the Constitution and by-laws of the
"American Statistical Association;" with a list of
Officers, Fellows and members, and an address.

The object of the Association is, to collect, pro-
cess and diffuse statistical information in the differ-
ent departments of human knowledge.

Its officers are, a President, Vice Presidents, a
Recording Secretary, a House Secretary, a Foreign
Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and nine Counsellors,
who, together with the President and Secretaries
form a Board of Directors for the government of the
Institution.

The attention of the Association will be principally
directed to the statistics of the United States. In-
formation will be sought, by procuring books, pam-
phlets and periodical works; by original written com-
munications; and by correspondence, and personal
application. Information will be diffused by printing
and publishing circulars, reports, a periodical work,
or occasional volumes. Every Fellow is expected at
least to prepare one article a year, on some statistical
subject, which will be at the disposal of the Publish-
ing Committee. A Diploma, signed by the President
and Recording Secretary, accompanied with the seal
of the Association is to be given to every Fellow and
member. The Directors will meet regularly on the
last Wednesday of every month; the Association will
hold quarterly meetings, on the second Wednesdays
of January, April, July and October, and an annual
meeting, on the first Wednesday in February.

The principal officers of the Association are, Hon.
Richard Fletcher, President; Bradford Sumner and
Geo. C. Shattuck, Vice Presidents; J. B. Felt, L.
Shattuck, and J. E. Worcester Secretaries; Rev. Dr.
Cogswell, O. W. B. Peabody, J. P. Brigham, H.
Mann, J. D. Fisher, B. B. Edwards, J. Chickering,
S. Dorris and D. Treadwell, Counsellors. Rev. Cog-
swell is Chairman also of the Publishing Committee.

On the 19th of May. From this place they were
immediately taken to commence their march to Te-
pepe, a distance of 60 miles, which they performed in
two days over a mountainous road, with the thermom-
eter at 90, and with but a scanty supply of food.

Capt. Clifford states that in the investigation at Te-
pepe it was found that the officers who had come from
California in charge of the prisoners had no documents
to show the cause of the violent proceedings of the
Governor, or any proof of charges against the pris-
oners. Through the intervention of the British and
American ministers at the Tepepe they were all liber-
ated, and a representation of the indignity with
which they had been treated was immediately
forwarded to President Bustamante. It is said the
latter had expressed much dissatisfaction at the course
pursued by the Governor.

The United States Ship St. Louis touched at Ma-
zatlan after the arrival of the prisoners, and sailed
immediately for California to look after the inter-
ests of the Americans remaining there. The motive
of the Governor in pursuing such hasty and harsh
measures is attributed to have originated in a purpose
to prevent any attempt from being made to supersede
him. His previous conduct is also said to have been
oppressive and revolting.

Official accounts of the transaction had been for-
warded to the British and American Governments by
their respective ministers at the city of Mexico, both
of whom had entered warmly into the cause to de-
mand reparation for the national insult.—N. B. Mer.

Boston and St. Louis Railroad.—It has been
stated that the whole line of road from Boston
to St. Louis, which is now under construction, is
chartered; but it has also been understood that
the public works generally at the West
were suspended for want of funds. According to a
correspondent of the Morning Post, however, such
is not the fact in regard to the Ohio railroad, one
hundred and seventy-seven miles in this continuous
route from Boston to St. Louis, the Mississippi.
Three miles of this road is now in progress, and
expected to be put in operation next year, and the
whole will be completed, as the State of Ohio is
pledged for a part of the amount. That portion of
the line through the Southern tier of counties in Mich-
igan is still in progress. The State of Illinois is
carrying forward her section of the work from Alton to
the line of the State of Indiana. The whole distance
from St. Louis to Boston is about 1275 miles; of
this will be completed next year, from Boston to
Baltimore 535 miles, on the shore of Lake Erie, 65
miles—in Michigan, near the south line, 65 miles
—total, 665 miles—making more than half the whole
distance, and embracing two-thirds of the whole ex-
pense.

New York and Albany Railroad.—The length
of the most direct route proposed, from the New
York City Hall to Albany, is 148 miles.—The cost
of construction of the 148 miles is estimated at
\$2,377,946; this estimate, however, says the Daily
Advertiser, is made for a single track, laid upon
wooden rails, and does not include the cost of the
superstructure, without any allowance for land and
damages, depot buildings, or engines and cars.
These three items of expenditure on the Providence,
Worcester, and Lowell Railroads exceeded \$10,-
000,000 a mile for every mile of road. If an
adequate allowance of \$4,000,000 a mile be made,
for a substantial iron rail, and \$1,000,000
for land and damages, depot stations and buildings,
and an ample material, it will swell the estimate of
cost to about \$4,000,000, which would not seem an
extravagant estimate for a railroad of that extent.

An affidavit of \$4,000,000 a mile, which would
be a substantial iron rail, and \$1,000,000
for land and damages, depot stations and buildings,
and an ample material, it will swell the estimate of
cost to about \$4,000,000, which would not seem an
extravagant estimate for a railroad of that extent.

The net proceeds of the New Bedford and Taun-
ton Railroad for the month of July were \$1,703.57.
The receipts on the Norwich and Worcester railroad
in the month of July were \$11,741.42.

Important Decision.—The New York Planet
says that a new case of Josephine Wilson, de-
fendant in the case of the United States Naval service,
by the Court of Common Pleas, it having been proved that she
was intoxicated when enlisted. This is the third or fourth
decision of a similar kind in like cases.

Remarkable Preservation.—Mr. John Smith, of
this town, whilst on his passage from Charleston to
Nassau, N. P., in the schooner Mary & Eliza, was
knocked overboard by the boom. The vessel was
running at the rate of seven knots, and before she
could be put about he was lost sight of. A very
heavy shower of rain came on directly, and he was
of course given up as lost. But after the rain had
ceased, and while the schooner was on another tack,
he was discovered swimming, and by means of the
yawl taken on board, having been in the sea some-
thing like an hour!—Winnington Chron.

Melancholy Occurrence, at the Works of the

